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FROM A KASHMIR MANUSCRIPT (Persian) entitled "Poem of Beauty and Love", really a mystical interpretation of love in poetic prose, dated A. H. 1265 (A. D. 1848). Beautifully decorated in the Kashmir style by one of the skilled illuminators who have made that Himalayan province famous for centuries. The work of the calligrapher, who signs himself Pandat, is equally fine, and like previous examples in this collection is in Shekasteh Nasta liq, after the manner of Mir Imad. ¶ One cannot sufficiently emphasize the appreciation and reverence with which fine manuscripts are regarded throughout the East. We hear a great deal of the high prices paid both in Europe and America for Oriental manuscripts and miniatures, little realizing that to the princely bibliophiles of Persia and India such prices would have seemed absurd bargains. F. R. Martin comments on this in his well-known book on miniature painting as follows: "The manuscript for which Jahangir paid 3000 gold rupees—a sum equivalent to £10,000—would not fetch £2,000 at a sale in Paris today. . . . The Mongols, the Timurides, the Mughals, Emperors and Amirs, all paid prices which we hardly understand, and it was not unusual for a celebrated manuscript of the Qur'an to realize a sum that would be equivalent to about a million francs in modern currency". Indeed, lavishly illuminated manuscripts, in gorgeous bindings, found such favor with the ruling princes that they vied with one another in encouraging these works of art, and endowed schools of calligraphy and painting to produce them. These royal patrons, of course, are gone, and the rich collector of today may make his choice from a whole world of art, embracing many fields, and schools and periods without number. Yet the great masters of Persian and Indian art also are gone, and we venture the prophecy that rare Oriental manuscripts and miniatures will soon rebound from the unprecedented prices that have recently prevailed, a condition only possible in the East because of poverty and political unrest, and in the

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فعًا فِهُ وَيَنْ مَاعُوْ فِهِ مُنْ وَلِهُ وَلَمِنْ صَابُرُ لَوْ لَمُوْ خَسْرُو مَا اللط بِرِثِن ﴿ وَاصْبِرُ وَمَا صَابُرُكِ اللهِ اللهِ وَلا تَحْنَ فَى صَابُرُكِ اللهِ اللهِ وَلا تَحْنَ فَى عَلَيْهِ مُمْ وَلاَ مَكْ فَى ضَيْقٍ مِعَ الرِّن مَن التَّقَوُ الوَّ الرِّن مِن التَّقَوُ الوَّ الدِّينَ مُعَ الرِّن مِن التَّقَوُ الوَّ الدِينَ اللهِ اللهِي

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